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-- Sixteen Pages --

China has a famine, but with our varied products and industries a famine is not

In spite of the hard times, the American people are the best fed and clothed of any people in the world.

The States and Territories which voted with Mr. Teller for free silver have a population of 3.982.463; the States which voted against him are 58,124,287 strong.

It is said that Charles Emory Smith, edthe Philadelphia Press, wrote the declaration of the Republican Everybody says that it was well

"The silver Democrats are now on the the Democratic New York Times. It looks that way here-on the run sound-money Democrats with

No matter what party is in power, the leaders of a faction of a party should not be permitted to use one of the larger rooms of the Statehouse as a regular meeting room. The managers should have a hall and pay

for its lighting. A Chicago paper says that the friends of Boies are making an aggressive campaign for the Democratic nomination. Is it posall Chicago has not heard of Allen Wampum Clark, late of Arkansas, and the Hon. Romus Stuart, and that they are "ferninet" Boies?

It is hoped that Speaker Reed will con-Congress, for, despite his occasional exhibitions of pettiness, he is an able and purposeful man who has made a for integrity. The members of the Indiana delegation speak in the highof his course during the late

Men from this city who have attended many national conventions say that a convention was never better cared for than was the Republican at St. Louis. In view of the recent calamity of that city, it is a high testimonial to the public spirit of its citizens that they met with zeal and courage the responsibilities which the conven-

It is said that in Canada no campaign buttons, ribbons or badges can be worn between nomination and election day. The carrying of a flag as a party badge is also forbidden. The penalty is a fine of \$100, or three months in prison, or both. If they wonder a lot of the Canucks want to join

On Tuesday the most important election will be held in Canada that has occurred The canvass has been most exhope to win, but Conservaong in Canada. The separate school trouble has entered into the contest as a disturbing element. The only interest in the result to the United States is that the Liberals are in favor of closer commercial relations with this country.

There can be no doubt that the estimate of the Department of Agriculture regarding the wheat crop of Indiana, puttting it at 73 per cent. of a full crop is erroneous, the yield little over half a crop, and the should now revise his figures, he would give less than half a full crop for Indiana. Experienced wheat growers who have been investigating the cause of the rapid falling off since early May find that the straw has broken about a foot from the ground. Have we a new wheat disease?

There can be no doubt that Major Mc-Kinley gave his assent to the financial plank of the platform as adopted by the Republican convention before it met. Not only does the editor of the Chicago Times-Herald give the text of the resolution approved by McKinley on Friday, June 13, but Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, has telegraphed the New York Tribune that he was shown the resolution on Friday evenhis arrival in St. Louis by Mr. that to which Major McKinley had given his indorsement, and it was the plank of the convention with a few inconse-

Any sympathy expressed for Walling, has been found guilty of murder in ariety. It is no excuse for him of the crime by Jackson. He knew for days that Jackson was determined to murder his victim. Instead of interfering to thwart Jackson's plans, he became his willing accomplice. The trials of both the surderers have shown a depravity which has shocked the moral sense of the counwith opportunities of education, living at for example, might have refrained from

imes within religious influences, suddenly appear to become utterly depraved and the are bred to violence and hold human life lives on the gallows. Their living is

THE EVOLUTION OF PARTY PLAT-FORMS.

The modern party platform has become tial elections have been held in former form by either party or any declaration of principles by the candidate beyond, perhaps, a brief letter defining his position on some particular point. Washington was twice elected President without any platform. His character and record were Kentucky, were tantamount to such a decform of 1800 bears internal evidence of having been drafted by Jefferson. Its polit-The British press is not pleased with the tional construction and State rights, were thoughtless, stereotyped criticism of the ing, and its style and phraseology were plainly his. The first two resolutions of the platform were as follows:

An inviolable preservation of the federal Constitution, according to the true sense in which it was adopted by the States, that in which it was advocated by its friends, and not that which its enemies apprebended, who, therfore, became its enemies Opposition to monarchizing its features by the forms of the administration, with a lew to conciliate a transition, first, to a President and Senate for life; and, secondly, to an hereditary tenure of those offices, and thus to worm out the elective

This sneaking style of abuse by inuendo charging his political opponents with being enemies of the Constitution and morarchists at heart, was very characteristic of Jefferson. Other resolutions in this platform declared for the preservation of the rights of the States, "a rigorously frugal administration of the government;" for "reliance for internal defense solely upon the militia, till actual invasion;" against naintaining any standing army in time of peace, "which may overawe the public sentions, political connection with none, and little or no diplomatic establishment." Here are two planks in full:

Encouragement of science and the arts in all their branches, to the end that the American people may perfect their inde-pendence of all-foreign monopolies, insti-There is no mistaking this style. Beyond loubt it is that of Jefferson. On this platform of his own drafting he was elected President in 1800 and re-elected in 1804. From 1802 to 1832 neither party promulgated any platform, and no nominating convention was held. Madison was elected twice, Monroe twice, John Quincy Adams once and Jackson twice, all without any platform, although most of the time party lines were distinctly drawn. This was before the day of national conventions, and candidates were selected or agreed upon by the respective parties in congressional caucus. That spell-binding feature of modern politics, the nominating speech. was yet in the future. In 1836, the Whig party held its first national convention under that name and promulgated its first platform, and from that time both parties ave held national conventions and issued platforms in every presidential year. The word "platform," as meaning a declaration of principles or doctrine was derived from the church, or at least was used in a religious sense long before it was in a political. Theological writers have long been Saybrook platform have been used to designate declarations of principles respecting church government and doctrine adopted by church synods held respectively at Cambridge, Mass., in 1648, and Saybrook, Conn., in 1708. The term platform was not known in American politics much before

PUBLICITY AS A CORRECTIVE OF

other things: "The journalist is the historian. It is more important to know what is going on to-day than what occurred in ancient Greece. We hear the cry that kept from the press. No! We want a

edness, but it would hardly be a profitable

silence the lawbreakers would have grown bolder and the city government more cor-

not mean civil crimes, but social offensescan surely do no good to publish the details of these." Why does it not? The gether without them. Yet many presiden- | horrible; it might, instead, have filled the space given to that affair with reports of Sunday school conventions, kindergarten celebrations or proceedings of literary clubs, but to what good purpose? Is it not and the subsequent conviction and punishenough. In 1796 neither party promulgated | left to suppose that virtue reigns and that evil is scarcely a thing of every-day exist-68 for Jefferson. In 1800 the Federalists first be brought to light. Even Sunday licans, as the Jeffersonians were then likely to pursue their labors with more arconsisting of eleven planks. This was the of humanity and are not left to regard first formal declaration of political princi- sin as a vague, shadowy something loomples put forth by either party, although the | ing in the distance, but a concrete and resolutions of 1798, drafted by Jefferson and | awful fact. No public evil is cured by igadopted by the legislatures of Virginia and | noring its existence; it must be openly recognized in order that it may be squarely laration. These resolutions were con- and effectively fought. Such statements demned and denounced by the legislatures | are platitudes to those who have given judgment of Mr. Abbott. What he says is ical ideas, especially in regard to constitu- not only an agreeable variation from the

THE DEVIL IN NEW YORK.

A good many seople of mature years cherish the belief that if the devil is not exactly dead he is at least in very deep retirement and out of fashion. They hear very little mention of him, even from the pulpit, whence formerly issued such earnest warnings against his wiles; not a few expounders of the faith openly scout the existence of a prince of darkness, while others quietly ignore him, so that the impression has gone abroad among those who have not investigated the subject closely that the rising generation is being reared without his influence-an influence once thought to be wholesomely restraining, and that was certainly awe-inspiring and terrifying. But because these men and women have been led, perhaps unawares, by their own convictions, to avoid those preachers and associates who make much of the devil, it does not follow that he has permanently withdrawn from respectable society, as they seem to suppose. He remains an important personage to New York school children, and very much alive. Opposition to linking ourselves, by new treatles, with the quarrels of Europe, entering their fields of slaughter to preserve their balance, or joining in the confederacy of kings to war against the principles of pear without special invitation wherever pear without special invitation wherever and whenever it suits his malevolent purpose. He is the same old devil, too, with which the rest of us were made acquainted in the days of our trustful and unprotected youth-a creature with hoofs and horns and diabolic power of whisking any unwary child to his brimstone lake in the twinkling of an eye. The whisper went around in a New York school the other day that the devil had been seen about th premises. The fact that the ground on which the building stood had once been a cemetery was supposed to account for his unwelcome presence, but it was understood to snatch a live boy or girl as one of the graveyard ghosts for which he had presumably come in search. It was during re- jag." cess, when the basement play-room was crowded, that one little girl suddenly shouted that she saw him, and instantly another one shrieked, "I see him, too; he's pinching me!" Then followed a stampede struggles to get free. Some larger girls were affected by the contagion and ran, him!" while the fright quickly spread to the sur rounding neighborhood, parents thinking a fire had broken out, running anxiously to restore order. Fortunately, no one was seriously hurt, but it might easily have been otherwise. In the confusion the devil disappeared, and has not since been seen though there is a strong suspicion that he is still lurking in the vicinity. If he will emerge from his hiding place and serve just retribution upon the parents who used teem. It is, of course, not surprising that In a baccalaureate sermon preached re- (he should linger in New York long after

PROTECTION AGAINST FROSTS. Weather Bureau, has prepared and the a namphlet entitled "Injury from Frost perature to the freezing point.

The surface of the earth, the writer ex-

harrowing the feelings of its sensitive and point is reached, when the heat evolved fastidious readers by omitting to expose by condensation retards or practically preauthors of a great crime. Even those who | the crimes and iniquities of the police de- | vents further cooling. To give an idea of partment in that city-and they were very | the amount of heat given off by the conase, how could the Parkhurst crusade, that the condensation of enough vapor to tion takes place most rapidly when the But, the critics will say, perhaps, "We do structions act as screens to retard the murders, divorces, all those things that in- to frosts, because the cool air, being heavvolve the lowest passions of mankind; it lest, rests on the surface, while on windy nights the wind mixes the air, making are better adapted to escape frosts than ability of frosts.

To diminish the radiation of heat, especially in a level country, the sky should be obscured by means of the smoke of smudge fires. This method has been used with success in the level wheat fields of the Dakotas and Manitoba. Damp straw, tar, turpentine, old hay, anything that will result in the greatest amount of smoke will serve as fuel. The fires should be started while the temperature is several degrees above the danger point. Much better results will be obtained if wet fuel thus adding to the vapor, the condensing earth's heat. The writer believes that by the eo-operation of farmers occupying a large area, destructive frosts can be prevented. The spraying of fruit trees with water may be relied upon to prevent the injury of the ordinary frosts during the Florida could have been sprayed pending sessed the comprehensive vision and clear | the freezes of the winter of 1895 many of

It will appear from the foregoing that facts which are well known to those who are not scientific meteorologists. How far these suggestions are of practical value

Republican orators at Terre Haute anounced on Friday that there would be no sue on money; that the silver party was dead, etc. This information may perhaps be official, but, from a glance over the political field, there is reason to think that a mistake may have been made, and that possibly the silver question will be heard from once or twice between the present date and November.

A Philadelphia paper announces that it will give free to all its readers to day a "toy trolley car as natural as a real car, and a delight to the children." If it is the kind of trolley cars they have in Philadelphia, according to the papers there, it cannot be truly realistic and "natural" unless it runs over and kills somebody every few minutes. But what kind of children can they be who will delight in such a thing?

Bicycle clubs in Michigan now add to the charms of the wheel by engaging in "paper There is not the excitement about them that the time-honored fox chase affords, since there is no jumping of fences or ditches; but, no doubt, the merry scorchers manage to risk their lives on a smooth and level road frequently enough to gratify their taste for "sport."

Chicago points with pride to a six-yearold authoress and says: "Where is your little old Stephen Crane now?"

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Harmony. 'Are you doing anything in the interests

of party harmony?" "Certainly. We have just organized a

An Optimist.

"Zhey got my watch, zhey got my change, zhey didn't even leave me carfare," sollloquized the man who had been held up, "but shank Heaven, I still got my

Very Likely. "Well," said the gold Democrat, "I see

that Cleveland says he is content to serve as a private this year." "Oh, that's what he says, is it?" said the silver Democrat. "I bet he sends a substi-

His Nature. "The truth." hissed the ossified man be-

tween his chronically set teeth, "is not in bearded lady. "Yet in such case it is quite

Any old reader ought to be able to guess that it was the India rubber man of whom

SCIENTIFIC.

Titanium, the most refractory metal yet obtained, has been prepared only in the highest temperature of the electric fur-nace with a dynamo using one hundred horse power. Its properties resemble those

A photograph of the retina of his own left eye has been obtained by M. Guinkoff | State, even in London, where, by the way with an exposure of two seconds. He reports the process not more trying to the patient than the ordinary ophthalmoscope examination, while a permanent record is

The metals now known to be capable of clude magnesium, lithium, barium, aluminium, zinc, iron and copper. Barium rapid-ly absorbs nitrogen, and its use has been suggested as a ready means of separating

argon from air. Not less than nine factories in the United fourteen are licensed to manufacture nokeless powder. Over 10,000 persons are engaged in making explosives, among whom 40 were killed and 167 injured last

The production of pig iron at the present according to the London Engineering Review and Metal Worker, is greater than it has ever been, not in Great Britain alone, but throughout the world. The Brittons a year; the American, 12,000,000 tons and the German, 6,000,000 tons. These three ountries alone, therefore, are producing ,500,000 tons a year, which is about do the world's production less than twenty years ago. The available output of copper has nearly doubled in twenty years, chiefly through the extension of mining operations

The ingenious theory that a series of narrow rings in an old spruce from British of the "black death" is regarded by Prof. B. E. Fernow, of Washington, as hardly tenable. Zones of narrow rings are common in all American trees. They are frequently observed in Southern pitch pines, which are rarely more than 300 years old and therefore cannot have been exposed to unknown terrestrial disturbances. The denness of the change in the rings is uzzling, yet due doubtless to changes in litions immediately surrounding the

An estimate of the electrical equipment cent, more for the heaviest demand during the day, making a total of 231,000 horse-power necessary for use. Allowing an effi-ciency of 60 per cent., this would require a steam engine capacity of 385,000 horsepower. By using rotary transformers, the lower stations could be placed forty-five

miles apart. with substations at fifteen miles on each side, thus requiring sixty stations, each operating about six trains. It is computed that the net saving by the change would be over 11 per cent, on the

No other hope of science has such interest for mankind in general as that of the ultimate stamping out of consumption. Of the 63,000,000 people living to-day in the United States, says Dr. V. C. Vaughan, done to prevent it, die of tuberculosis. In the census year of 1890 102,199 deaths were reported as due to pulmonary tubero consumption. To the resorted deaths not less than 30 per cent, should be added in order to arrive at the actual number This gives nearly 123,000 as the annual number of deaths in this country from pu monary tuberculosis, and when we add the deaths from tuberculosis of other portions of the body we may state without exag-geration that the tubercle bacillus is responsible directly or indirectly for not less than 150,000 deaths in the United States

With quick-firing magazine rifles, throw ing small projectiles capable of passing through two or three men at a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 yards, Sir William Maccormac foresees that the wounds produced in future warfare will be surgically less severe and more amenable to effective treatment. At long range the narrow bullet track, the small external wounds and the moderate degree of comminution and fissuring of the ones will be surgically advantageous. I is probable that most of the injuries will be of this character, for contests at short range-when the explosive effects would be much the same as heretofore-could not be maintained without speedy annihilation of both sides. Contrary to high authority, he pelieves that the future war must be more destructive to life than any of its pre essors. The supply of ammunition will be larger, the facility for its discharge greater, and smokeless powder will increase the accuracy of aim, so that there will probably be more fatalities, more severe injuries, and, in some cases, injuries of greater severity, but a very large proportion of the injuries will be less severe, while improved sanitation and antiseptic methods will enormously increase the proportion of re-Private laboratories for investigation

must have existed from the earliest times, but the modern scientific laboratory-open students or investigators, or both-is chiefly a development of the last half century. The first scientific laboratory, states Prof. William H. Welch, was the anatom ical laboratory. For over 600 years there has been some practical instruction in anatomy, and for over 300 years there existed anatomical laboratories for teaching and investigation, although only those of the present century meet our ideas of what an anatomical laboratory should be. Methodical experimentation in the sciences of nature was definitely established by Galileo, and experimental physics acquired a kind of fashionable vogue among his contemporaries and successors of the seven-teenth century. In the last century incomplete cabinets of physical apparatus were used for illustrating lectures. The beginnings of the modern physical laboratory, however, were not made until about 1845, when Lord Kelvin, then William Thomson stablished a physical laboratory for the University of Glasgow in an old wine cellar of a house. The chemical laboratory traces its origin to the laboratories of the alchemist searching for the philosopher's stone. Liebig's laboratory, opened to stu-dents and investigators in 1825, is generally stated to be the first modern scientifi laboratory; but the credit really belongs to the less influential physiological laboratory Purkinje, opened in Breslau a year earlier. The first pathological laboratory was established by Virchow, in 1856. The first laboratory of hygiene, due to Pettenkofer, was founded in Bavaria in 1878; and recent bacteriological laboratories of Koch and Pasteur have introduced a ne era in medicine. The birthplace of the lab oratories has been Germany. They are the glory of the German universities. ssess over 200 of them, and by their air Germany has secured since the middle o this century the palm for scientific wor and discovery. But the era of medical and other scientific laboratories equipped through a private punificence unknown in the old world is dayning in America.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Critic of June 13 announces the summer plans of eighty well-known authors. Mr. Andrew Lang's forthcoming book "Pickle the Spy," is not fiction, but romantic fact derived from various State papers, royal archives and political correspondence. The subject of the book is the mysterious disappearance of Prince Charles

Stuart from 1749 to 1766. Mr. George W. Cable will tell in the July Atlantic in a very attractive fashion-or pretends to tell-the secret of the storyteller's art, However little practical knowledge the amateur may get from the arti-cle, every reader will get entertainment with a good deal of philosophy to boot. The Atlantic Monthly, in the course of its correspondence with representative successful public school teachers and superintendents, had the happy thought to ask a selected group of them to write out their professional autobiographies. Half a dozen of these "confessions" will appear in the

July Atlantic. McClure's Magazine for July will have an illustrated paper by Cleveland Moffet, showing the exact status, at the present moment, of the horseless carriage, and indi-cating the immense revolution that impends in travel and traffic, now that the horseless

carriage has practically passed the experi-Marion Crawford will have a paper or 'St. Peter's" in the July Century, with striking illustrations by Castaigne. This is

one of four articles by Mr. Crawford de-the Atlantic who have believed, and would voted to Rome and its life. Mr. Crawford fain continue in their belief, that the Earl one on Pope Leo and his household, and will follow the present article with one on the Vatican. Mr. Joel Chandler Harris will stay at home in Atlanta, Ga., during the summer, "watching the children and the roses

grow." He considers home "a mighty nice place for a holiday-no hotel discomforts, no badly cooked vittles, no muskeeters, and more human natur to the square inch than anywhere in the world." Mr. Harris is aiways at work, and may write some short stories or even a long one.

Harold Frederic has hitherto been faithful to his native land, as he has confined imself to studies of his own New York he finds a fuller collection of books on his subject than he could have had if he had stayed at home. Now, however, he has followed the example of Henry James, and his next novel will deal exclusively with English people and English things. He will remain in London during the summer, dong newspaper work.

A well-known publisher is reported to dersen, 'The Arabian Nights' and grim's Progress' than hazard any stories for the fickle public. These will be read by our children's children, and are sold over and over the heads of the latest fads in novels. A book is made by chance review or by the deliberate booming of some well-known critic. Often the best of novels die unread, neglected for lack of a conspicuous review, good, bad, or indifferent. The fate of a book depends on chance as well as merit."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Pope has just written an elegiac poem on the month of Mary, in which he praises the Virgin, and describes some of her interventions at critical moments in the history of Christendo It is said that John A. Kasson, formerly

the only surviving member of the committee that drew the platform on which Lincoln ran for President in 1860 Dr. Robert B. Moore, D. D., of Vineland, has made a gift of \$10,000 to the Association of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Children, for the erection of

of Iowa, but now living in Washington, is

a handsome cottage on the grounds. Dr. Saulie, a member of the Pasteur Institute of Algiers, has just discovered vaccine which will prevent sheep-rot. He has made many experiments which he declares to be conclusive. All the vaccinated sheep get a very mild attack of the dis-

A letter from Zola was found among the papers of the late Cardinal Galimberti, in which the author of "Lourdes" asks for an interview with the Pope on the ground that is a Catholic of considerable zeal. He explains that he wrote "Lourdes" with the

The need of a chaperon is the latest departies through the country. They must be

married women or widows, and furnish their own bicycles, all for the sum of

a day. Dr. Samuel Fillmore Bennett, the author f "The Sweet By and By," is living the self-sacrificing life of a country doctor in Richmond, Wis., a little town of about eight hundred inhabitants. He served

brough the war as Lieutenant Bennett, of the Fortieth Wisconsin Volunteers. Queen Victoria still wears the style of shoes of thirty years ago. Her children still ionable when they were little things. No member of the upper class ever said 'mother" then; and from the oldest to the youngest they still call the Queen "mam-

The late Lady Watkin, widow of founder of the Illustrated London News, when she was eighty years old. She was then, and remained until shortly before her death, a vigorous, clear-headed old lady. She had always taken an active interest in the management of her newspaper.

When Prince Victor, the head of the Boapartist party, attended a representation of "Mme. Sans-Gene." in Brussels, he congratulated Rejane on her success in the tle role. She asked permission to present to him the actor Duquesne, who impersonated the great Emperor. "Napoleon?" answered the Prince, smiling. "Let him come without his uniform, then; for I really could not call him uncle."

Those who have become addicted to the habit of licking the flap of an envelope ought to hail with delight a new invention of a St. Louis man. The invention consists merely of placing the mucilage on the body of the envelope instead of the flap. With this envelope you wet the flap as of old, but the tongue does not touch the possibly unclean mucilage. The letter is sealed by pressing the moistened flap against the dry

In several villages of Finland the woman has authority, for a religious sect exists there whose disciples are forced when the wife in all things. The women choose one woman for their governing head, whose tuty it is to see that the men behave themselves, and to punish them if they trans-gress. Similar are the "Purificants" of Liberia, who also recognize the supremacy of

A curious instance of the red-tapeism of the English postoffice comes from Norfolk. A letter-carrier with a long country round, ecently purchased a tricycle, which enabled him to get over his district with greater ease to himself and a more venient promptness to the public. In some way or other the department became aware of this fact, and sent down an official censure to him for having dared to buy this ed in securing a very promising promachine without having received permission from headquarters.

She was about to fall upor did her emotions stir. When a big green worm, ala Anticipated her. -Detroit Tribune.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Many a man who runs for office has to walk back .- Florida Times Union. Good resolutions, like a squalling baby at church, should be carried out.-Texas

Time is money; and some day the Popu-Love is the greatest thing in the world,

and yet nine people out of ten are after money .- Ram's Horn. Plenty of sleep is conducive to beauty Even a garment looks worn when it loses ts nap.—Texas Sifter.

The surest way for a man to be robbed of his good name is to write it on his um-brella.—Paris Messenger. Jones-Good morning, Benson, How ou find business? Benson-By judicious

dvertising.-Harlem Life. Overbridge-What's New York going to do if Tammany gets hold of it again? Intostay-Stand Pat.-Life. The Maid of Orleans was finally caught though she kept D'Arc during her entire

career.-Boston Transcript. "That's a lifelike picture of your little boy." "I don't think so. The photographer made him sit still."-Puck. When a woman is rushed to death vestigate and you will find she has an en-

gagement with her dressmaker .- Atchison The only true and firm friendship is that between man and woman, because it is the only affection exempt from actual or pos-

sible rivalry.-A. Comte. Hope never hurt any one, never yet interfered with duty; nay, always strengthens to the performance of duty, gives courage, and clears the judgment.—Macdonald. We hear of a woman who is so set against spiritualism that she stopped her paper when she was informed that it was dium for advertisers.-Boston Tran-

If there is a doubt of the development of artistic taste in this country, it must be removed at once. The dry goods houses announce bath robes with bath towels to natch.-The Outlook.

Had the cat wings what bird could live in Had each his wish what would God have to

-Saadi, Persian. BRITISH BOORISHNESS. Iwo Recent Incidents Bring the Trait Into Prominence.

Philadelphia Record. There are many people on this side of the Atlantic who have believed, and would the Defender were the manifestations of the splenetic temper of an exceptionally illmannered individual. That the attitude of suspicion maintained by the Earl toward his antagonists in a noble and gentlemanly sport might be a common failing among British yachtsmen never entered into the heads of our good people. In the American world of amateur sportsmen the absolute ticipants are presumed as a matter of course; and by courtesy the same presump-tion is extended, and, if possible, even in greater measure, to visitors from other ands. The visiting yachtsman l would be deemed a violation of the laws of ospitality to make him feel uncomfortare, apparently, quite lacking among Britsh sportsmen, in whose insular conceptions of propriety the visitor seems to be an intruder, and discourtesy the proper meed for the "damned foreigner." Two incidents of recent occurrence have nelped to throw into bold relief the habitual churlishness exhibited by Englishmen toward those representatives of other nationous as to defeat them. It has long ceased to be a secret that the phenomenal success of Mr. Howard Gould's twenty-rater Niousy among British owners of yachts of same class. Now, however, the secret s out why the little American champion failed to take part in Thursday's regatta on the Thames, and the reason appears to have been an exhibition of British ill manners on all fours with that of the contentious and suspicious Dunraven. It seems that the builders of the Niagara, in their placed her water tanks, one on each side under the cabin seats. The two tanks are connected by a pipe, and by turning a cock the water can be permitted to flow from one to the other. The obvious purpose of this arrangement is to keep the water in both tanks on a level, lest when one of them should be full and the other wholly

or partly empty the trim of the ship be dis-The suspicious Britons, however, have tanks a diabolical American contrivance to win races. How, indeed, could a mere Yankee invariably beat the cracks of the fleet, unless by unfair Evidently the water tanks old the ousiness. How? Why simply enough-by urning on the cock in the connecting pipe between them it was easily possible "to run water from one tank into the other, an thus use is as shifting ballast, which might wrote Dixon Kemp, secretary of the Yachi tacing Association, to Mr. Howard Gould, in a letter of recent date. It does not seem to have occurred to the secretary that windward side of a boat, and that in order o he avatlable for the purpose the water n the tauks would have to flow up hill ut a little thing like a law of nature will not be permitted to interfere with the conncident as calculated to be regarded in America as a national insult. The fear of Yachtsman is groundless. The only celling likely to be aroused in this country occurrence is one of pity or cor

Another instance of British boorishness toward foreigners was furnished by the characteristically English fashion of the reon given to Kaiser Wilhelm's new cut-

heard from any one of the many steam vessels that had accompanied the All the cheers and salutes, the band ng and dipping of colors, were reserved for the Prince of Wales's Britannia, when arrived, over thirteen minutes victor. Judging by her performance up to date, the Meteor is the superior of any cutter affoat in the British seas. She seems to a vast improvement over the defeated Valkyrie, and even over the hitherto invincible Britannia. She might, indeed, give the peerless Defender a bad shaking up: and if the Kaiser desires to enjoy a royal race, and test the quality of American hos-pitality, he should permit his flyer to cross the Atlantic. While we should undoubtedly strain every nerve to gain the victory, y the fortunes of the day should be w his boat, and he should win the cup for which British yachtsmen have vainly striven during more than forty years past, he night be sure that his triu with as loud a huzzah as greeted an American winner, it would be sufficient revenge for the affronts which Americans have been subjected by British sportsmen to show them how to accept defeat cheerfully-an accomplishment which they have yet to learn. If the rivals for the blue ribbon of the seas show thereafter continue between the Americans and Germans, to the exclusion of the Britons, so much the worse for the British.

THE WESTERN WRITERS.

The Coming Meeting of the Association Likely to Be of Much Interest.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Western Association of Writers, the programme for which the Journal published in its issue of Sunday, June 7, is to open at Winona (late Spring Fountain Park), Warsaw, Ind., June 29, and continue in session four days, as usual, closing on the evening of July 3. The rate of the Winona Assembly is to prevail on the railroads leading to Warsaw, which is one single bout to marry to take a vow to submit to | fare for the round trip, with 25 cents extra for the use of the Winona Assembly. Parties who contemplate attending the meeting should inquire beforehand of the railroad agents at their respective stations and secure the assembly rate. The usual low rates will prevail at the Eagle Lake and other hotels and boarding houses, and there will be ample provision for all. Such is the substance of the announcement made by Amos W. Butler, chairman of the executive committee Mr. Butler and the programme committee, of which Hon, Will gramme, including papers and lectures from some very distinguished among whom are the Hon. John George Bourinot, clerk, for life, of the Dominion Parliament, late president of the Royal Society, and perhaps the best known of the Canadian literary men and historians; Dr. Bourinot's visit to the annual meeting of 1889 and his subsequent visit to and lecture at Indianapolis introduced him very favorably to all who had the pleasure of meeting and bearing him then. On the other hand, he seems to have been equally well impressed with Indiana and its peoists may conclude to make it legal tender. | ple, and comes again this year to renew the acquaintance then so happily begun. Many people from Ohio, Kentucky, Mich-

gan, Illinois and Kansas, well known in iterary and educational circles, have promised to be present, and a number of them are upon the programme. Among are John James Platt, so Cork, Ireland, and his gifted Mrs. S. M. B. Piatt, John Uri the author of "Etidorpha;" Pr K. Moorehead, John M. Crawf Ware (Iron Quill), of Kansas, and sevyear, and will devote his presidential address to "The Literary Outlook." This will be heard with great interest, as is everything that falls from Dr. Venable's nonetoo-prolific pen. One of the best feature of these conventions lies in the informadiscussions, critical and otherwise, which cannot be set out in the printed programmes. Those who attend the meetings have come to regard them more as sur schools for the discussion of phi and literary problems than as mere coings for people of literary inclinat as. ings for people of literary inclinat as. It is true that the programmes show that numbers of poems and short sketches are read, and there is some time consumed with music and recitations, but these are

The real purpose of the association has been and is in an ever-increasing ratio to strengthen and deepen the efforts of its members after worthy and true methods of thought and expression, and to encourage among the people such a spirit of interest in and love for the best things in literature and in current thought as will largely in banishing the vile and trashy pub tions that contribute so much to the detions that contribute so much to the demoralization of youth and the corruption
of public sentiment. In addition to these
things the association endeavors to attract
attention, as far as it may, without seeking to advertise or exploit them, to whatever worthy, honest, meritorious work may
be done, or may have been heretofore accomplished, by the writers, thinkers and
acknowledged authors of the section from
which its membership is drawn, and this
without regard to whether the individual
who has accomplished such meritorious
work may or may not have his or her

work may or may not have his or her name enrolled upon its list of member-

largely more for the sake of variety than

as constituting the most serious work of

The meetings have usually been most enjoyable occasions, and especially has this been the case during the last five or six years, since the asperities and misunder-standings that are always present during raged in on these occasions. While there e unique in its kindly recognition of all poses, and in the fact that it sets up no standard of literary excellence for its While it is ever the qualifications are insufficient. the earnest thinker, no matter of what norable profession or calling, are allke velcome to membership. A few have ob-ected to this as too democratic, and have neld aloof from it on that account, but has worked so well in practice that it is not likely to be changed The officers this year especially urge that

all the Indiana members and frie sociation should attend the coming neeting, for they believe that the way is low open for the society to take a long step forward and to place itself in po to wield a much larger and more beneficent offuence than hertofore. To embrace this portunity it is necessary that as nearly every Indiana member as possible should be present from the first to the last of the AN EX-PRESIDENT OF THE ASSOCIA-

When Hanna Was Graduated.

It is only fair to say that Mr. Hanna has exhibited a great deal of shrewdness a quiet man of business, without pol ical training of any kind, one must adastonishing. Indeed, were it not for the general belief that McKinley's por say that Mr. Hanna is a species of p when he had secured a majority ituation. It was quite evi-Monday, or perhaps Sunday, that Hanna ot only the nomination, but the pla and the general organization of the party. av of amazement on essrs. Platt, Quay and Lodge mildly sugggestions in the premises. It was on too evident that Hanna found it di ieve it possible that a man who had pracing the convention in the matter of plat-form, committees and all other party and campaign details. It exercised him for a reat many hours to realize his mistake That is where Mr. Mark Hanna was grad-Nevertheless, our chubby friend from

Cleveland has made a brilliant reco and four years hence. He has de he day on which he entered the as an almost unknown matriculate